



● Tauras captain Genute Mankute with the national cup.

● A scene from the SKIF - Tauras final game.

Photos by Pyotr Sergeyev

TAURAS ON TOP

Slautil Tauras, who recently placed third in the national women's field hockey championship, have won their first ever national cup, beating all-time champions Moscow SKIF, 10-7, on Sunday in Moscow (regulation and extra time ended in a 1-1 draw and Tauras ultimately won 9-0 on penalties).

The game wrapped up the field hockey season in this country.



All the club's players were trained in the republic. Most of them work at the television plant. For instance, 20-year-old club captain Genute Mankute is a top-notch radio assemblar. Many of the girls study at a teacher training college. Attacker Angela Maldanite, Master of Sport International class, goalkeeper Staslet Mankeviciute and young forward Siga Kanaboni are now on the Soviet national team.

Soviet runners second

The USSR placed second in the final of a series of big athletic events of this year - the women's world 15 km championship at Gateshead, England.

They came only a point behind the hosts. The individual title went to Aurora Cunha of Portugal who ran 15 kilometres in the streets of Gateshead in 49 min 17 sec.



CAC beat Kuntsevo, also a Moscow club, 20-19, at the start of the national handball championship. Photo by Sergei Proskov

CHALLENGERS DRAWING CLOSE

Gari Kasparov is leading Anatoly Karpov 11.5 to 9.5 after 21 games in their world title match.

The latest game tied even though nearly all experts were convinced that the challenger could hope for a win, at least he enjoyed considerable initiative.

Indeed, the position in the adjourned game, at first glance, clearly favoured Kasparov. In any case Karpov's pieces had evident lack of room for manoeuvre and seemed unable to check the advance of White pawns.

But hardly had the game resumed and the Grandmasters started analysing it in "their" room on the upper floor of the Moscow Tchaikovsky Concert Hall than the opponents agreed to a draw on the stage.

This was clearly a bolt from the blue, even seasoned specialists were flabbergasted. It is incredible they have agreed to share a point just after three moves, they kept wondering.

Even though play continued for less than an hour, prior to it the opponents had spent a whole sleepless night analysing the position before the game was adjourned.

There are three more games

to go, for the 22nd and 23rd take place on Saturday and Sunday, because Karpov was himself of his last (titled) match out. He had his reasons. After the previous game cost him much nervous tension like most assuredly, his opponent and, second far more than his opponent. In this case, Karpov needed special preparation for the closing part of the match. To prevail over Kasparov he has to win all the three games and needs two and a half points out of three to draw even and thus retain his title as stipulated by the rules.

Meanwhile the top three have emerged in the challenger tournament in the French town of Montpellier. Rafael Vaganian, Andrei Sokolov and Yuri Yermolov, all of the USSR, share first place with nine points each. If Mikhail Tal (also of the USSR) beats Dutchman Jan Timman in an additional match, he will share fourth place with 8.5 each) one could say that the title will remain in the Soviet Union after 1985.

Viktor Babitskiy chess player



The CAC volleyball club, eight-time European Champions Cup holders, beat Vienna's Tyrol club 3-0 in Moscow during the first preliminary game of the new cup.

The second-leg takes place in Vienna on November 18.

The cup holders will compete in Italy in February.

Photo by Konstantin Nishchenko

The next issue of "MN" No. 86 will appear on November 12, 1985.



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...the Reagan administration and the Soviet Union after 1985.

Viktor Babitskiy chess player

...the Reagan administration and the Soviet Union after 1985.

Brandt: new era of detente possible

The Chairman of the German Democratic Party of Germany, Willy Brandt, who is also

...the Reagan administration and the Soviet Union after 1985.

Photo by Konstantin Nishchenko

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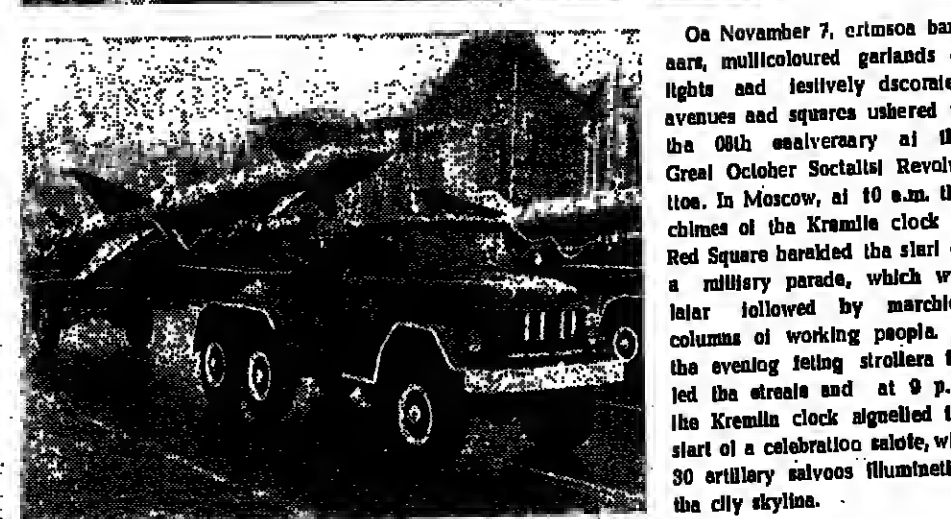
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Birthday of the Land of Soviets



On November 7, crimson banners, multicoloured garlands of lights and festively decorated avenues and squares ushered in the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In Moscow, at 10 a.m. the chimes of the Kremlin clock in Red Square heralded the start of a military parade, which was later followed by marching columns of working people. In the evening festive strollers filled the streets and at 9 p.m. the Kremlin clock signalled the start of a celebration salute, with 30 artillery salvos illuminating the city skyline.

1985 STATE PRIZE WINNERS

Every year, the USSR awards State Prizes for achievements in science, technology, literature, the arts and architecture. This year's winners were named on the eve of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

State Prizes for scientific achievements were awarded for VCN-100 atmospheric and ionospheric studies by means of space probes and for fundamental research into the physiology of the human brain.

Other prizes went to prospectors for new mineral resources, and the designers and builders of underwater crossings for the Irkutsk-Pomary-Uzhgorod transcontinental gas pipeline.

State Prizes were also awarded to the scientists, designers and builders of the Billinsk Nuclear Thermoelectric Station; Kazakh metallurgists and authors of textbooks for colleges, universities and secondary specialized educational establishments and many others.

In the field of literature, the prizes went to poet Konstantin Vanshenkin (a paratrooper in World War II) for his book "The Lila of a Man", which contains his best poetry in recent years. Another prize was awarded to poet Andrei Demenyev for his book, "The Hazard".

A prize for journalistic fiction went to international journalist, Vladimir Ovchinnikov, author of "The Hot Ashes" and "The Sakura and the Oak Tree".

Among the prize winners is a large group of artistic workers who devised athletic programmes for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students held in Moscow.

For half a century, Igor Moiseyev has been leading the USSR State Folk Dance Ensemble. He has been awarded a prize for his new 1983 and 1984 programmes.

Some outstanding artists and architects also merited prizes.



● Gari Kasparov crowned with the world champion's wreath. Photo by Boris Kaulman

KASPAROV: I am grateful to all

At this most joyous moment in my life I would like to recall all the best things that occurred on my road to victory, the Soviet Grandmaster Gari Kasparov said to the audience who attended his crowning as the world's new chess champion in the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall.

I remember all the beautiful people I met on this road and I express my gratitude to all those who helped me, all those who organized the match and created all the favourable conditions to ensure the high quality of the game, he said.

I have been lucky to encounter such a formidable rival as twice world champion, Anatoly Karpov. Although the match has ended, our creative contest is not over. I will try to do all I can for the chess world not to lose such a world champion like Anatoly Karpov, he added.

In an earlier interview, Gari Kasparov stressed that Karpov had put up a marvellous fight.

I felt this both mentally and physically, he admitted. Karpov did the utmost that could be done even in clearly inferior positions and took good advantage of all his chances. Karpov is a very strong player.

(See page 87)



ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

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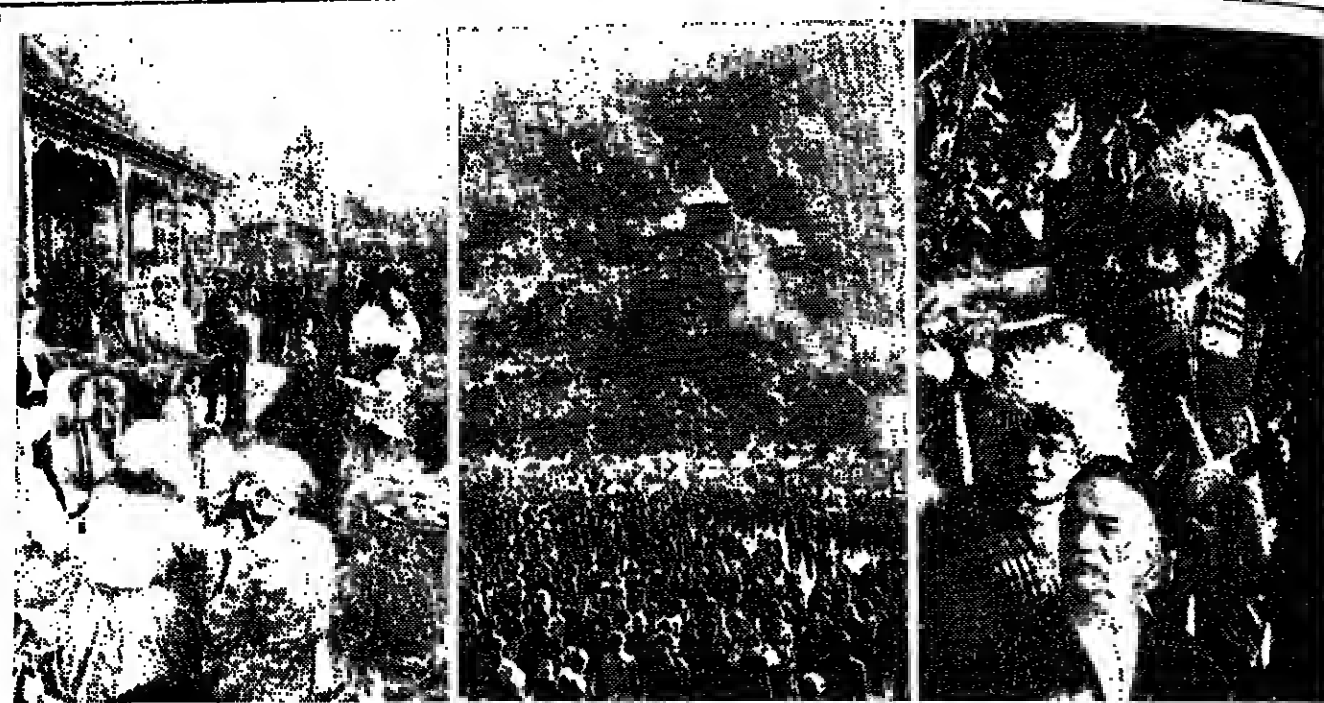
HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● RESTORERS IN KIEV, THE UKRAINIAN CAPITAL, HAVE BROUGHT BACK TO THEIR PRISTINE BEAUTY MIKHAIL VRUBEL'S MURALS PAINTED IN THE INTERIOR OF KIRILLOV-SKAYA CHURCH, A MUSEUM-RESERVE. The paintings were made one hundred years ago when as a young artist, Vrubel was in charge of restoration work on 12th-century frescoes. They are regarded as the best samples of the monumental art of the past century.

● BEAMS OF FUNDAMENTAL ACCELERATOR PARTICLES WITH TREMENDOUS SPEEDS AND ENERGIES HAVE COME IN HANDY IN STEEL AND TEXTILE MILLS, CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES AND IN WALL-PAINTING OPERATIONS. New areas in the use of radiation technologies which can lead to revolutionary changes in industry, agriculture and medicine were discussed at a recent all-Union conference on the use of charged particles. The conference, held in Leningrad, was attended by both Soviet engineers and scientists and also their colleagues from the CMEA countries.

● THE FIRST BATCH OF REINDEER HORNS PROCURED ON THE TAIMYR FARMS HAS BEEN SENT TO PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES AND THE EXTREME NORTH AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE. Fresh unadorned horns of animals yield valuable medicinal preparations no less effective than the famous panicle obtained from the horns of Siberian stag, Manchurian deer, and spotted deer.



TBILISOBA

Tbilisoba, an annual festival, dedicated to the end of agricultural work and which sums up the year, has been held for the seventh time in the capital of Georgian SSR (Caucasus). On that day, the last Sunday of October, grape, vine and tea growers, cattle-breeders, metallurgists and miners converged in Tbilisi from all parts of the republic. Guests from other cities of the country also arrived. The festival took place in the center of the recently restored ancient blocks adjoining the Kura River. Songs in various languages were heard from a stage built on a floating ramp in the middle of the river. Performing were Georgian ensembles, Orera and Iveria, the Sveshaikov boys' choir from Moscow and a Lithuanian folk ensemble. On the river embankment dance

area of a Ukrainian company, Bukovina, attracted numerous admirers with their art. Masters of popular applied art also displayed their craftsmanship. One of the city squares became extremely picturesque: wider baskets overflowing with grapes, scarlet bunches of pepper, amber corn-cobs, rosy apples — all these gave the festival an autumnal coloring. By tradition, no festival goes without tasty treats like shashlik, hot khechupuri.

In the evening a youth ball in Republic Square climaxed the festival. Significantly, on this day the inhabitants of the Georgian capital elect their honorable citizens. This time they elected Tiflis Rostashvili, a team leader of farmers, Natalya Durnadze, an actress, Shota Kavashvili, an architect, and Otar Taktakishvili, a composer.

Lets in the night the Tbilisoba festival subsided, leaving the city and its dwellers on the threshold of new deeds and tests.

Martina AMAROVA

ZIL autoworks being reconstructed

The reconstruction which has started at the Moscow ZIL autoworks aims at switching the production lines to the assembling of a new variety of diesel trucks.

The new cars to start coming off the conveyor after fundamental reconstruction will be fitted with diesel 185 hp engines designed in the USSR. Accord-

ing to estimates by specialists, the new engines is less toxic and reduces fuel consumption by 25 per cent or 40 when working as part of a car train. Maintenance of the truck is made easier. Its distinguishing feature is a modern, comfortable driver's cabin. The diesel car trains will carry up to 14 tonnes of cargo at a time.

The reconstruction of the ZIL autoworks, one of the biggest in this country, is being done without stopping production lines. The number of cars manufactured does not reduce as new equipment is being installed to set shops. The new technology enables the plant to switch readily the production of one type of car to another. The production of cars will substantially grow without increasing the number of workers, which is very important bearing in mind the current shortages of labour in the country.

Gas pipeline across the Amur River

Builders of the Sakhalin — Komsomolsk-on-Amur gas pipeline have crossed the Amur, the largest river in the country's East.

At the site of the crossing the river is more than two kilometres wide and about 18 metres deep. The alphon which has spanned the river weighs 1,700 tonnes. It has been buried in a trench 40 metres wide and about six metres deep, excavated in the river bed by heavy-duty sea dredges.

The pipeline, which will be commissioned next summer, is

the first facility of its kind to be constructed in the Soviet Far East. Komsomolsk-on-Amur, a major industrial city, will receive economical fuel from the rich gas fields of Sakhalin for utilization at heating plants, for furcuses of the Amurskaya and an oil processing plant. It will be used for domestic purposes as well.

Transportation of Sakhalin gas will considerably reduce the consumption of coal brought to Komsomolsk by freight trains from Siberia.

HOME NEWS

Medical Aid in Afghanistan

The Soviet Government is to send a large contingent of medical specialists to Afghanistan. Four thousand doses of 11 different vaccines will be sent to the country to help in the fight against infectious diseases.

The country's difficult position resulting from the war being waged by the independent state, the Soviet Union regularly sends medical specialists to Afghanistan with cholera, typhoid and tuberculosis vaccines as well as anti-diphtheria serum.

Health assistance to Afghanistan is not limited to medicines, but also includes medical equipment. The USSR has sent a mobile medical unit to the country, including a mobile hospital in Kabul, a mobile laboratory in the city of Herat, and a mobile X-ray department. Together with Afghan doctors and Soviet medical staff, they are treating 600 patients a day.

Science and technology

ELECTRONIC ASSISTANT OF STEELMAKERS

An installation that can regulate melting processes has been developed at the Chemical and Metallurgical Institute of the Kazan Academy of Sciences. Tests carried out at the Kazan Iron-and-steel works showed that better condition of melting is not the only advantage it can offer; it also helps save 7,000 tonnes of fuel annually.

This idea of an "electronic assistant" was prompted by research into the electric phenomena inherent in solid fuel combustion. Scientists have established that there is an electric field of intricate shape. It also does not escape the attention of the researchers that there was rigid connection between changes in fuel combustion intensity and ion concentration in the flame. Positively charged particles would concentrate in the lower section, and negatively charged particles — in the upper one. Recording of the concentration changes made

it possible to control the quality of fuel combustion and regulate the whole process.

Specialists believe that this invention may become useful not only in metallurgy, but also be utilized to observe the quality of internal combustion engines and boilers of steam power plants. Thus hundreds of thousands of tonnes of petrol and coal will be saved.

'BRUSH' FOR OIL

Scientists at the Lvov Polytechnical Institute have proposed an original device for collecting oil leak from the surface of water and believe that electric current is most likely to be an effective "broom" of the sea.

Their device utilizes the principles of interaction of substances with different electric charges. In this case sea water acts as weak electrolyte while all products are positively charged materials. To separate the film it is enough to place over it a conductor with an inside current not exceeding one or two volts. Rotating rubber belt "herded" with steel rods may act as a conductor. Sticking to the belt, oil will be transported aboard a ship and then pumped into a hold.

This method seeks the clean-

ing operation speedier and several times cheaper. It also prevents water pollution, as there is no need to spray synthetic substances over areas dangerously polluted by oil.

METAL INSTEAD OF ABRASIVE

Ukrainian scientists have succeeded in combining two seemingly incompatible operations — grinding and hardening of metals. It was not an easy task, since during grinding abrasive wheels damage the surface structure of metals and thus reduce their resistance to wear.

Authors of the new technology proposed replacing abrasive materials by metal discs with rotational speed twice as high. In addition, lubricants which release atoms at carbon atoms under treatment penetrate the surface layer of metal and thus harden the processed part.

The new technology doubles the durability of products.

SATELLITE EXAMINES SOIL CONDITION

Scientists at the All-Union Research Institute of Water Protection are making good use of photographs taken from outer space to combat water erosion of agricultural lands.

As a result of water erosion humus and other vital components essential for soil fertility are washed out. To avoid these negative processes reliable and expeditious information about every region, area or farm is needed. Computer processing of photographs helps assess the humidity content of soil, the possibility of water erosion in certain areas, etc. All this is indicative of the process destroying fertile soil and makes it possible to take preventive measures. Constant photographs taken two or three years later help evaluate the efficiency of the project and make corrections when necessary.

Another higher educational institution opened

An Institute of atomic energetics has been opened in a picturesque forest area on the outskirts of Obninsk (120 km from Moscow).

An educational institution of such a profile has been established by the accelerated development of the country's atomic power engineering, and the need to provide it with highly skilled personnel. Specialists will be trained here to designing, assembling and exploitation of atomic power stations. Personnel employed at atomic power stations already in operation will also improve their skills there.

The builders will have to erect a student campus consisting of five zones — academic, scientific, residential, recreational and managerial, where more than 2,000 students can live and study.

Our Institute has been established on the basis of the Obninsk branch of the Moscow Engineering and Physics Institute, a center of the new Institute. The branch has been successfully functioning for many years, exploring the problems of atomic engineering, will provide students with ample facilities for their practical and research work. And the last, but not the least, is the fact that there is located in the world's first atomic power station, which has become a cradle for many advanced ideas in atomic power generating.

VIEWPOINT

For the next five years and up to the end of the 20th century

Alexander GUBER

(Continued from page 1)

The draft Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990, set far the Period up to the Year 2000 has been submitted for national discussion and will be considered by the 27th CPSU Congress. Before laying down plans for the future the document sums up preliminary results of the 11th Five-Year Development Plan period which ends on December 31, this year.

The USSR national income has grown by 17 per cent. Nine-tenths of this increase was obtained due to the growth of labour productivity. More than 1,000 new enterprises were built, 48,000 km of main gas pipelines were laid. Industrial production increased by one-third and agricultural output — by 6 per cent. Transport freight turnover also grew by 15 per cent.

Per capita real income increased by 11 per cent while more than 10,000,000 new apartments were built.

Higher rates of socio-economic development are forecast in the next three five-year periods. This will be achieved by intensifying production, extending scientific and technological progress in all branches of the national economy.

In 15 years the national income and industrial production will double while the overall increase will be realized through higher social labour productivity. Specific expenditures on energy, raw and other materials as a result of production and national income will be reduced considerably. Per capita real income will increase 1.6-1.8 times. The sphere of manual labour utilization will be sharply curtailed. The USSR housing fund now amounts to about 4,000 million square metres. In 15 years 2,000 million square metres more will be built.

These figures concretize the provisions of the new edition of the CPSU Programme, the draft of which is now being widely discussed throughout the country.

What is provided for the 15-year period will start to be implemented in the 12th Five-Year Plan period which begins on January 1 next year.

In the next five years the national income will increase by 19-22 per cent, industrial and agricultural output by 21-24 and 14-16 per cent respectively while per capita real income goes up by 13-15 per cent.

Higher than at any time in the past goals are foreseen for technological renewal of production and economy of resources.

Output of computer technology will increase 2-3-fold. Time limits for developing technological novelties — which will be at the minimum, 1.5-2 times more productive and reliable than the computers currently in use — will be reduced 3-4-fold.

Machine-building, especially its most progressive directions, will develop at more accelerated rates.

The tasks allotted to the fuel-energy complex and the unified transportation systems ensure steady satisfaction of national economy requirements.

On the whole the socio-economic programme for the 12th five-year period, reflecting the CPSU conception of the country's accelerated development, its final goal is to raise the well-being of the people of every Soviet family.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

THEY WERE PEOPLE OF SPECIAL CHARACTER

You belong to the generation whose green years coincided with the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution. What specific feature would you note in the character of the generation which took part in the 1917-1918 puts this question to one of the country's oldest film makers, Yevgeny Gubrilovich. Films based on his scripts — "Moshenko", "Monologues", "The Communist", and "The Beginning" — have become classics of the Soviet cinema and won worldwide recognition.

I would mention boldness to the idea. In those years I was a youth but I knew many revolutionaries and felt that they were people of a special type. Of course, they were all different people but they were united by two main factors — loyalty to their convictions and readiness to sacrifice their lives for that. Later I worked for a long time as a special correspondent of "Izvestia" and often met with people of this generation as a correspondent. Yeero posed, writes Gubrilovich, but they believed in the triumph of the idea of the Revolution with the same enthusiasm as before. Life continued to put before them many new economic, moral and everyday problems. Many of their judgments lost their previous straightforwardness. Their ideas became closer to man's nature, found their reflection in people's lives and in genuine life conflicts.

It was difficult and very responsible for people of literature and the arts to reflect this process in their works. The main and best feature of the revolutionary scene of those days was the masses of people in their victories and defeats.

THERMOMETER FOR VENUS

When the Soviet interplanetary spacecraft Vega 1 heading for the Halley's comet had approached Venus close enough a descending apparatus was separated from it. Immediately after entering the orange skies of the planet on ejection explosive charge went off and released a probe balloon with a radio transmitter, and a set of scientific instruments attached to its cord. The instrument's payload included, among other things, a thermometer (developed by the Lvov Polytechnical Institute) capable of measurements within a range from -80° to +500°C, writes B. I. Slodan, Head of the Information and Measuring Equipment Chair, in an article carried by PRAVDA UKRAINE. The tasks which faced our scientists and designers were extremely complicated. In the first place, the dynamic acceleration during the flight was exceptionally high. Second, temperature on the surface of Venus may be as high as 480°C. Despite all this our equipment has survived the test and transmitted extremely valuable information about Venus.

TAMING OF MUDDFLOWS

PRAVDA KAZAKHSTANA writes that the valley of the Chilik River was recently threatened by a terrible disaster. Chilik is an affluent of a drift-dammed Algha lake located at an altitude of 3.5 km in the Ala-Tau mountains surrounding the capital of Kazakhstan. As a result of summer heat and ice melting the lake has accumulated 0.5 mln cubic metres of water. The whole of this water could have been splashed out by the approaching glacial glacier with a mass of about 1,000 million cubic metres. But the disaster was circumvented. As a result of an explosion in the permafrost on offshore was formed which drained 7 mln cubic metres of water into the Chilik. Later this water was used to irrigate farm lands in the valley. The level of water

has dropped by 15 metres and the glacier no more poses a danger.

It was not for the first time that people have saved Alma-Ata from mudflow devastation. A dam has been built 18 km away from the capital. As a result of several rotary directed explosions the fill reached 150 metres in height after 8.5 million cubic metres of rock was placed into the sausage dam. Several other settlements in the Alma-Ata Region are protected the same way.

LITERATURE PROCEEDS FROM LIFE

Many Soviet writers took part in the discussion "Modern Prose: Truth and Seeming Truth", stated recently in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. The most brilliant works, writes, Veniamin Kaverin contributes, are those based on simplicity and clarity and in no way on stilted attempts to show up at all costs. On the contrary, they are based on the desire to say, modestly and clearly, the most important and necessary things for every individual. These, I think, are basic things which distinguish models of belle-lettres from literary forgery.

What are the things which should attract the attention of today's literary man? I think, writes the author, that the basic problem which he always stood before is the problem of simplicity and clarity. The best Russian literature — the best which distinguishes it from any other literature of the world — has been and continues to be this "How do we make life?" How do we make it without repeating ourselves of being cold towards another person or our own light-heartedness? Therefore, the pages of any book by a modern writer should not be a field for stylistic exercises and a mere opportunity for the author's self-expression. The books should naturally proceed from our life. This is the duty of those who were brave enough to take the pen to help the truth of life settle firmly in people's books.

Places to visit

Chernovtsy, the principal city of Bukovina, a picturesque area in the southwest of Ukraine near the Caucasus. It lies along the Prut River. Remains of the city's ruins are the ruins of a fortress built in the 12th century. Remains are also attracted by the architectural monuments of the city: wooden churches of the 17th-18th centuries, a town built in the style of classic-

CHERNOVTSY



● The University.

ism which now houses the City Soviet and the university building (former residence of the Metropolitan). There are also several museums, including a memorial museum dedicated to Olga Kobylansko, a Ukrainian writer, and a museum of local lore in the Chernovtsy suburb, Vashkovytsi. One can also see the famous Bukovinian carpets and woven, linen folk songs and visit dwellings of the local people.

OF INTEREST

Ball lightning hits museum

A major storm, accompanied by lightning, thunder and several rainfalls recently hit Chernovtsy, a city on the upper Prut. That was in October, when storms are rare. A ball lightning — a fire globe about 15 cm in diameter — struck through a ground floor window of the Yurkevich Arts Museum.

The entrance onleroom was headed in the hall with on the hall at the moment. The museum did not suffer either. There were people in the entrance when the lightning fell. They were not hurt. Almost simultaneously another lightning hit the roof of a building. This time not a

ball one, struck a neighbouring building of the same museum. Its discharge was so powerful that the fire alarm instrument not simply refused to signal disaster but even melted. The bulk of the discharge was absorbed by a lightning-arrester, so the works of art also remained intact here.

Jubilee of Russian guitar

The Russian seven-string guitar marks its bicentennial.

As early as the beginning of the 19th century the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin was acquainted with the instrument. The old guitar, which he liked him so much, it turned out, has been preserved to our times and is kept as a relic of the great past of the Glinka Museum of Musical Culture.

This guitar is our celebrity and we call it Pushkin's. It belongs to R. Zdobov, director of the museum. On display in the museum are different guitars: double-necked, additional bass strings, Cuban, Bolivian, Venezuelan. Each of them, like its performer, has its own destiny, history.

The Russian seven-string guitar has conquered many people's hearts. The Russian singer Pyotr Shaluykin was also delighted with the instrument and Natalya Polyakova — a famous interpreter of Gypsy songs — in those times — presented him with a guitar. "I hold it with a mother-of-pearl," he said. "It was the words: 'You sing like a Russian song' your sound is as clear as that of a Gypsy song, you, my friend." And the last, but not the least, is the fact that there is located in the world's first atomic power station, which has become a cradle for many advanced ideas in atomic power generating.

ENTERTAINMENT

Young Siberians honoured with Stradivari violins

Another Stradivari violin made by a famous Italian master, has been sent from the USSR State Collection to Maxim Vengerov, an 11-year-old pupil of the Novosibirsk secondary music school. He won the right to play the unique musical instrument after his triumph at the Wlenewski International Violin Contest held in Poland. Maxim Vengerov won the admiration of audiences with magnificent virtuosity and filigree technique unusual for such a young age.

Maxim repeated the success of another Novosibirsk schoolboy Vadim Repin, who won the same contest three years earlier and was honoured to play the Stradivari violin. Both are members of a violin class headed by Zekher Bron.

At the beginning of 1986 youthful musicians will play before Muscovites and Leningraders. Vadim will later perform in West Germany while Maxim will tour Poland.

● Vadim Repin and Maxim Vengerov.

PROFILES

FAZIL ISKANDER



A true writer sets himself an unattainable task of attaining his ideal. It is precisely in attaining the unattainable, in reaching the unreachable that the art of a writer appears in its fullness, the author's Fazil Iskander asserts.

Be it a long story "The Castellation of Capriciousness", or stories about Chik, or his recent "The Highboy", the best works by the 58-year-old writer, a native of many Abkhazians (an autonomous Transcaucasian republic), are remarkable for their humaneness, humor, love for his country. The world Iskander has created appeals to the reader or thanks to its fresh colours, delicate moods and, more important, its kind-hearted people who are the main characters of his books. His books urge the reader to display active kindness in his relationship with others and thereby use of culture. They contain profound philosophical insight into vital issues.

Nowadays, says Iskander, we are on such a spiral of civilization that a lot of things are within the reach of man. The high living standards he enjoys are, of course, praiseworthy but bore him a great danger. Sometimes the true values in the mind of a person lacking spiritual values tend to be replaced by false ones. That is where the artist ought to step in.

One of his major objectives is to persuade an individual that a man lives not by bread alone, but to turn him to spiritual joys.

G. Though a prose writer,

you, however, are affiliated to the poetry section of the Writers Union. How did it happen?

A: I joined the Writers Union as a poet. Long before my first prose book "The Forbidden Fruit" came out, I had published 5 books of poetry both here in Moscow and in Sukhumi (the capital of Abkhazet). Even today poetry continues to be of great importance for me and just as a hobby of my youth. Soviet-Sky Publishers are soon to put out a new book of my poetry.

G: An author's tale finds its reflection in his writings. You have written so much about your active Abkhazian where you spent your childhood and, to be more exact, about a particular place — Chegum. Does it exist in reality? And is this Chik related to your childhood?

A: Chegum is a little village and belt belt. At any rate it is hard to make out what you invent and what you take from your own personal experiences in order to create a character. I am still fascinated with this character Chik, and I am now busy writing another story about him.

Fazil Iskander is both a child and a wise man. The same goes for his books and life. Sty playfulness is what makes a child and a wise man akin to each other. Sty irony appears to be that very magic crystal with the help of which Iskander creates a unique world of his own in his books. Iskander's laughter has all possible shades — ranging from and naive humour in "The Sea Scorpion" to the grey, care-free ooo in his stories about Chik, his friends and close ones.

In his "Constellation of Capriciousness" his humour tends to turn into sarcasm. It is merciless towards stupidity, aliphodness, and complacency. But his laughter is completely devoid of cruelty, for the writer is really fond of people.

G: What is your main subject-matter?

A: Nostalgia for the past. I think. That is where Chegum is derived from — a land of good, kind-hearted people...

Nikolai NAZAROV

'SHOLOKHOV' ALBUM

An album called "Sholokhov" and dedicated to the great Soviet writer (1905-1984) has been put out by Moscow Planeta Publishers.

This is both a photo-album featuring well-known and unknown photographs of the writer and a book incorporating

noteworthy biographical and literary materials, articles, interviews, memoirs. In that occasion of Sholokhov's life the authors of the album sought to tell its readers about his birthplace, the Don land, about the turbulent times that shaped him as man and writer.



Days of Soviet Culture in Czechoslovakia

An exhibition ranging from canvases of Soviet classic representational art to works by modern masters of the oil and brush, has been prepared by the Tretyakov Picture Gallery and will be mounted in Prague during the Days of Soviet Culture in Czechoslovakia.

The programme to be shown commemorates the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 40th anniversary of the Victory over fascism. Visitors will have the chance to see other exhibitions as well. "Decorative Art in the USSR" will be shown in Bratislava, "Soviet Political Poster" — in Prešov, "The Art of Folk" — in Banika Bystica.

Performances by leading artistic collectives and performers will be held within the framework of the Days. The stage of Prague's National Theatre will be placed at the disposal of a ballet group from the USSR. The Theatre in show "The Golden Age" by Shostakovich. "Raymond" by Glazunov and two concert programmes. Moscow's Saitre Theatre, Kiznyarsk, Siberian Dance Ensemble, Georgia's Youth Ensemble, the Soviet TV Chorus Academic Chorus will appear before Czechoslovak audiences.

Igor KAZENIN

New ballet workshop

Two one-act ballets — "Bravo, Figaro!" by Rosini and "Bach and Nine Tangos" by Piazzolla and Bach, premiered recently at the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre, marked the formation of an experimental youth workshop of the theatre's ballet company. Its founder is the new chief choreographer of the theatre Dmitry Bryusov.

We shall present small, experimental productions and make tireless quests, he says. Some of our small ballets will possibly become part of full productions. At the workshop youthful dancers may take up leading parts and thus show their worth. I think that every performance will produce new names.

This was recently confirmed by the debut of youthful and promising Svetlana Peshchenko — the discovery of the season. With brilliant ease she dances Suzanne in the ballet "Bravo, Figaro!". At the workshop youthful dancers perform side by side with noted artists who display new facets of their talent. For example, Vladimir Kirilov has appeared in quite a different line — that of a character dancer — creating an extremely funny image of Don Basilio in the production "Bravo, Figaro!". Yelena Ivanova used to dance minor character parts, but in the ballet "Bach and Nine Tangos" the ballerina displayed outstanding tempera-

ment, rare expressiveness and plasticity.

Light and portable settings will make it possible for the dancers to perform not only at their home-theatre (17 Pushkinskaya Street) but also appear at Moscow houses of culture, clubs and colleges.

This season the workshop will present another premiere — "An Evening of Classical and Modern Choreography".

Igor KAZENIN



● A scene from the ballet "Bravo, Figaro!". Photos by Andrei Stepanov

WHAT'S ON?

November 12-15

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 12 — Giedkov, "Little Prince" (ballet). 13 — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera). 15 — Concerts.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 12 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera). 13 — Molchanov, "Macbeth" (ballet). 14 — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera). 15 — Adem, "Giselle" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 13 — Double-bill: Schubert, "Evening Dances"; Strauss, "Sinfonietta" (ballets). 14 — Khrennikov, "The Little Golden Bell" (opera). 15 — Double-bill: Rossini, "Bravo, Figaro!"; Piazzolla and Bach, "Bach and Nine Tangos" (ballet).

FILMS

The Most Charming and Attractive (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). A lyrical comedy solving serious problems. The main

idea is that each person is unique in his own way, talented, charming and attractive, and the task of the surrounding people is to remind him (or her) about this once and again.

Cinema: "Rossiya" 12 Pushkin Sq. Metro: Pushkinskaya, Gorkovskaya, "Otkrytiye" 12 Prospekt Kalinina. Metro: Arbatskaya.

She and He (Hungary). A psychological drama about the love of a lonely 30-year-old woman.

Cinema: "Zaryadya" 1 Moskovskaya Embankment. Metro: Ploshchad Nogin.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall. Rossiya Hotel building. 11 — Moskovskaya "Embi". 13, 14 — Evening of ballets. Vyacheslav Gerasimov. 14 — Yelena Kolpakova, Nina Tsvetkova, Valery Kovin and Moscow Ballet ensemble.

Tennis Central Stadium. Drushba Sports Gym (Luzhniki). 12-15 — Day.

BUSINESS

Soviet licences in USA

Scores of thousands of unique operations, restoring eyesight to the blind, many Soviet and American patients, have been performed at the Moscow Research Institute of Eye Microsurgery. The staff headed by Syntov, a professor, has developed a new method of operating on eyes, cataracts, a treatment of glaucoma and cataract. A new method of implanting a contact lens into the eye, the use of a special crystalline lens, the use of short-sightedness and myopia. Lenses based on plastic silicon and are being tested and are being exchanged with unique special instruments and special equipment to 20 countries, including the USA and Japan.

The Institute trains foreign specialists to apply methods of surgical correction of short-sightedness. Hundreds of US doctors have mastered the Soviet methods.

These operations, however, require high-precision instruments and equipment. According to A. Lipman, president of the US Medical Technology Development Firm, the Soviet Union is 10 to 15 years ahead of the USA in eye microsurgery. That is why the firm has signed an agreement with the Institute, a Soviet export organization, to manufacture products developed by the Moscow Research Institute of Eye Microsurgery.

ADDIS ABABA SESSION

The 6th session of the International Soviet-Ethiopian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation and Trade was recently held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The documents signed at the session provide, among other things, for Soviet assistance in developing Ethiopia's industry and agriculture, natural resources extraction and the training of skilled personnel.

The participants considered the issue of expanding the trade-exchange factory at Nazareth. This factory, built with Soviet assistance just over one year ago, now serves as a foundation for creating a modern set of Ethiopia machine-building industry. Manufacture of such machines has been started there on the basis of the Soviet tractors.

The construction of Ethiopia's first hydropower electric station is in full swing at Molkolima on the Wash-Shebele River. When put into operation, it will be the first project to double the economic potential of the country.

Cooperation with the USSR is highly appreciated in the country. The "Addis Zameo" newspaper wrote recently: Implementation with Soviet assistance, of such economic projects as well as the training of skilled

personnel with Soviet assistance are very important for Ethiopia's industrialization, for the integrated development of its national economy...

Contacts and contracts

● On November 14, the Dutch company Conroloco B.V. and the Austrian A.G. Piche GmbH firm accredited to Moscow, will hold for Soviet specialists a symposium entitled "Magnetic vessels employed in atomic centres, car- and ship-building, etc.". It will take place in the Pavilion No. 1 of the Kresnya Presnya exhibition complex in Moscow.

● In Moscow, interdepartmental agreements and statutes have been signed within the framework of the launching of Soviet-Bulgarian scientific-production associations in machine-tool building. These documents refer to the practical aspects of activities by the Ivanovo machine-tool building association of state managerial association of the metal-cutting factories and the Moscow machine-tool building production association, Kresnya Proletarii, and the scientific-production managerial robot-making combine, Berec.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Exhibition Hall (Luzhniki). 12 — Moscow Spartak vs Riga Dynamo, 6.45 p.m. 13 — Kriya Sovietov Palace of Sport (10 Tolbukhina St). 15 — Moscow Kriya Sovietov vs Ufa Salavat Yuliev, 6 p.m.

WATER POLO

Swimming Pool of the Olympic Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). 12-14 — USSR championship, 6 p.m. (every day). 15 — International competition of teams coming from the capitals of the socialist countries, 5 p.m.

WEATHER

November 12-15

In Moscow, city and region, temperatures will gradually start dropping, rain changing to snow. Night temperatures of -3°, -5°C and 0°, -5°C during the day. BW wind veering to W and NW.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Taxi 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter in night, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

WÄRTSILÄ—A RELIABLE PARTNER

It is in shipbuilding, one of the most advanced branches at the Finnish industry, that advantages of long-term scientific and technological cooperation between our two countries, are most vividly seen. It is not by chance that in Finland, and particularly in the shipyards, the number of workers employed in this branch has practically not dropped at all in the last 10 years, although in other European countries scores of thousands of shipbuilders remain jobless.

Artex: 20 years on the market

In Thbilisi (capital of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic) an exhibition of sports goods organized by Artex, a Hungarian foreign trade enterprise, was recently held at the track-and-field complex.

For about 20 years Artex has been doing business with Soviet foreign trade organizations. Sports goods made by Artex enjoy well-deserved popularity among Soviet customers.

Most goods displayed at the exhibition were novelties created by Hungarian specialists with due account taken of modern trends in fashion, sports, equipment, equipment, apparel and footwear, for various kinds of sports, for recreation and tourism, etc.

This year Artex has delivered to this country various goods for a total sum amounting to 60 million roubles.

Intourist news

On guard of the Russian Lands

For those who love the beauties of the past Intourist has opened a new tour, a seven-day sightseeing around the monuments of Russian defensive structure.

The tour begins in Smolensk, one of the oldest cities in Russia. First mentioned in 882, Smolensk has gone down into history as the "key" to Russia's western borders. Tourists will see monuments to heroes of the 1812 Patriotic War, an Eternal Flame and the Immortality Hall in Redovko Park. Among the most interesting sights are the Uspensky Cathedral, the Smolensk Kremlin, the Peter and Paul and Ioan Bogoslov and Svirskaya churches.

Tourists interested in history, ethnography and traditions of the Russian people, will have the opportunity to visit the History Museum and see the exhibition of Smolensk lines.

The tour ends in Pskov, a city-fortress which has long played the role of Russia's fortified outpost. In Pskov tourists will see Russian architecture dating back to the 15th-17th centuries: the Kremlin, the Troitsky Cathedral, the Nikola Uspensky Church and the Pognankh Rooms (now a museum).

Those who would like to learn more about the history of these monuments will be able to meet architects, painters and art scholars.

Vladimir MISHNEV

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Philately

AWARDS FOR USSR COLLECTIONS

A four-day World Philatelic Exhibition, Italia-85, has ended in Rome. Several Soviet collectors featured prominently among others in the exhibition's 5,000 sections. They were grouped under various headings such as "Peace is the dearest thing to nations", "The USSR in the struggle for peace and international cooperation", "Soviet foreign policy", "Effectiveness of socialist humanism", etc.

All Soviet displays won gold and silver awards.

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